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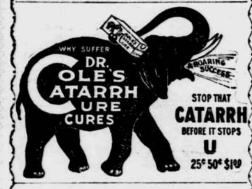
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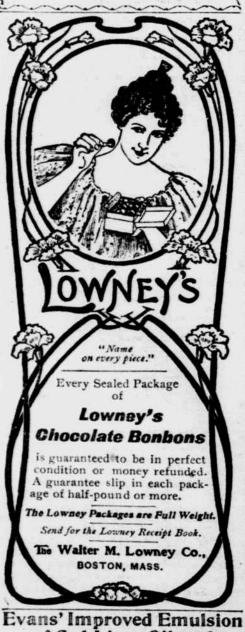
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Washington a Center of Religious Learning.

VARIOUS MINISTERS EXPLAIN BENEFITS OF THE PAST AND HOPES FOR THE FUTURE.

It is a matter of more than passing moment that the District of Columbia is rapidly becoming the center of religious learning of the United States. Within its bounds there are located and in course of construction institutions for the instruction of not alone the clergy, but of the laity of many denominations in Christian literature. In the churches of the national capital are stationed some of the brightest minds in the Christian world.

It is a matter of fact that for the observance of the Christian day of worship Washington is not excelled by any city in the world. Its residents are truly a churchgoing class, and there are not to be found any of the places of amusement such as infest other places of residence to divert the minds of the churchloving population. All such things have been consistently tabooed by many and given absolutely no countenance by others.

It has been necessary to frame but few laws for Sunday observance in the District, and those few are seldom broken. Of such a record Washingtonians are truly proud.

In order to secure an expression of their views as to the most important religious movement during the year 1904, and the best thing to strive for from a religious standpoint during 1905, The Evening Star addressed two queries to many of the Roman Catholic and Protestant clergymen of the District, as follows:

In your opinion, what was the most important religious movement during the year 1904?

What one thing is best worth striving for during 1905 by Washington Christians as a body?

Replies have been received from a number of them, representing various denominations. The sameness of these responses is considered striking. They are given herewith as received.

Episcopal Bishop of Washington. "I have no hesitation whatever in answering your two questions, and in saying first, that by far the most important religious movement, in my mind, during the year 1904 is the great increase of the missionary work of all Christian bodies, not only at home, but especially in foreign lands. One of the strangest paradoxes of One of the strangest paradoxes of

modern times is this:
"While on the one hand thousands of intelligent and thoughful observers at home honestly suppose that unbelief is on the increase, and that the Christian religion cannot hold its own unless it greatly mod-ifies its creed that Christ is the only begotten son of God; on the other hand, the missionary work of all Christian bodies all over the world is being advanced with the eatest zeal and activity. Looking back to the past we find no

counterpart of this amazing missionary en-ergy, self-sacrifice and enthusiasm in any of the eighteen bygone centuries, until we ne to the apostolic age itself and New Testament days. "At first I was disposed to think that the anti-clerical movement in France was perhaps the greatest religious event, with the most far-reaching results of the year 1904, but, as a matter of fact, this fades into insignificance beside the one that I have men-

"When we think of the unnumbered thousands of missionaries now laboring over the world, many of them facing the perils of edge regarding missions which has created an ever-developing enthusiasm, and of the millions of dollars contributed toward the cause during the last year for the missionary cause (a larger sum than ever before) there is no question that this is a religous

movement which takes precedence over all "In answer to your second question, I am convinced that the one thing best worth striving for during 1905 by Washington Christians as a body will be the protection of the Christian home, with its religious influences, against all the evils that are now

assailing it from every side. "The family, not the individual; is the unit of civilization, and the only form of divine government that has come down to us. The great structure of Anglo-Saxon civilization has had for its corner stone the Christian home, and to our American forefathers before and after the days of the revolution home was a distinctively Anglo-Saxon word, expressing a distinctly Anglo-Saxon influence. It was to them the dear-est word, with the most powerful of all earthly associations, in human language. "Since that day 'Home, Sweet Home,' has become the language of cant, and then of unreality. Home life has lost in these days its old-time power.

"As we have just said, most of the evils of our so-called growing civilization, be-ginning with the alarming increase of di-vorce, and extending all the way down to the amusements and diversions which in this day scatter the children of a family from the old fireside, are concentrating themselves against the Christian home. "A great deal has been said in the past ew months, regarding the 'simple life.' While all acknowledge that this is the highest ideal, few realize that in these days it s the very hardest to attain.

"Simplicity is the most difficult of all virtues, and the only congenial atmosphere in which it can grow is that of the Christian home, where home affection is the supreme attraction, where home amusements keep the family together, where daily family prayers hold up the high ideals of the New Testament constantly before every mem-ber of the household, and where the father of the family, instead of being ashamed of the gospel of Christ, as if it were a of the gospel of Christ, as if it were a weak thing, feels the responsibility of acting as a priest in his own househid.

"If our Washington Christians should unite together in a supreme effort to bring ack to this generation the power, the sim-

plicity and the beauty of the home life of our forefathers, they will be doing more, not only for God and His church, but for the welfare of the country, than many of

REV. C. ERNEST SMITH,

Rector St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal "I can think of no religious movement during 1904 more important than that which resulted in the break between France and the Vatican. "If that be the first step on the part of

France toward her religious liberty, whereby a true national church shall again be the mother of the French people, no man can predict its glorious consequences, not merely to France herself, but to all Christendom, not excluding even the Vatican and all for which the Vatican stands. "Results may be forthcoming which can only find their parallel in the results attending the similar actions taken by the church in England three centuries before, whereby we have today not only our own independent and vigorous Christianity, which means so much to our material life

RT. REV. HENRY Y. SATTERLEE, | leisured wealth and cultured homes. But I can see no proof that Washington is iden-tified outside—In Boston, Chicago, San Francisco and elsewhere—with a zeal for religion commensurate with her interest in social, educational or political life or with social, educational or political life or with the greatness of her opportunities. We have no churches here of commanding in-fluence, and in spite of the enormous ag-gregation of wealth in this national capital the total of gifts through the churches and to the churches—many of them burdened with debt—is miserably insignificant. "That which is said and done in our

"That which is said and done in our church in Sundays finds in our press on Mondays no such space as is devoted to the account of the latest social event or the latest political rumor-doubtless because with that unerring instinct which distinguishes our gifted editors there is no

ington Christians as a body should strive for during 1905 is that a keener interest should be taken in religious affairs—that before we are politicians or educationalists or aught else we are men and women interested in religion, and this as the best means of working for the city's greatness. Except the Lord keep the city, the watch-man waketh but in vain."

REV. WALLACE RADCLIFFE. Pastor New York Avenue Presbyterian

Church. "It would be very difficult to indicate any one religious movement or influence as distinctly the most important. A year is a very small cycle into which to compress a divine thought. In the individual church to which I belong I should say that in this country the most significant movement is that toward the organic union of Presbyterianism as specially manifest in the overtures toward union with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and the startling decision of the lords' court of England on the Free Church case which has stirred old Scotland as it has not been since the heroic days of 1843 and wakened sympathy and earnest thought throughout the religious world. One of the most significant and far-reaching movements has been that which in France has almost severed the last thread that bound church and state together. In a broader sense still the largest impression of our common Christianity is evident in the growth and expression of the spirit of peace even in the glare of the eastern war. It is said that more arbitra-tion treaties were negotiated or initiated during the past year than in any other year of the world's history, The Hague conference has new standing and strength and war is a waning factor.

"The best thing that could come to Washington in 1905 would be a universal, oldfashioned revival of religion that would impress anew upon our lives and through all our social customs the sinfulness of sin, the majesty of law and the tremendous facts of God and heaven and eternity.

> REV. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN, Pastor Church of the Covenant.

"The very obvious and widespread movement toward Christian union.

"It is difficult to specify 'one thing' among so many as constitute christianity. Possibly further development of application of the spirit of union named above. and, in general, aggressive, concerted effort to build up those already disciples of the Christ, and to win others to Him. The quiet, steady, unheralded work of the churches, missions, Y. M. C. A.'s, etc., etc., is the vital factor in Christian progress rather than any extraordinary movement that might mark some one year."

REV. F. M. BRISTOL,

Pastor Metropolitan M. E. Church. Rev. Frank M. Bristol, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, in answer to the first of The Star's questions, said, in his opinion, there was no great religious movement in this country that may be taken as characteristic of the year 1904. He thought the greatest movement of the year in any English-speaking country was the revival started by Moody's followers in England, Scotland and Wales. The part the church took in the saving of the people of the city slums, the fight against Mormonism and the greater tendency toward church unity are features of the past year, according to Dr. Bristol's "As to what Washington Christians

bould strive for in 1905 as a body." said Dr. Bristol, "I should say it is contained in the word body. The most important thing they can do is to 'bodyize."

REV. J. G. BUTLER. Pastor Lutheran Place Memorial Church. "In general, slower advance all along the line in the past year, giving a wider than

local scope to the queries of The Star, three lines of thought are true:

people, and upon the press and pulpit of the nation's capital. Let us thank God that our President and Congress and our people catch the sounds of these harbingers of peace and rightcouspess.
"Second. Closer union among Christians is in the air. By common consent a truce promises peace and brotherliness among the churches. The emphasis has changed from the things that have divided to the the churches. The emphasis has changed from the things that have divided to the greater truths of the common solution, in which the one holy Christian church agrees—credal statements, with their great histories behind them, are in a state of offering. They are being adapted to the world's changed conditions. Like gold tried in the fire, only the drop of fallible human intervention will pass away. The Bible in the fire, only the drop of fallible human interpretation will pass away. The Bible and Christianity are on trial, as never before; but whilst the fire may be in the bush, the bush will not be burned. More Bibles are printed and sold and read and studied than ever before. Men believe in it as God's book, in which He reveals Himself to a world groping in darkness, and in Jesus Christ, who reveals God as our Father and the way of life, and gives to the world the ideal of a common brotherhood. The fundamental principle of the Protestant reformation—the open Bible and the liberated conscience—is a growing power and will march on until the world is liberated from civil and religious bondage. Like France, Italy, Spain, Cuba, the Philippines, as in the United States, our brethren of the old church are in the procession. Divisions in church are in the procession. Divisions in the church there will be so long as we are in the flesh; but the emphasis of the press and pulpit today is upon character, and we measure credal statements by the Christian churches of their adherents; but their fruits, Jesus says. Nowhere in the whole world has the Christian church so great influence in shaping government as in our republic. Our rulers gladly serve the people, and as the Gospel shall purify the fountain, the streams will be pure, in city and state and nation. Closer union of religious forces is in the air.

in the air.
'Third. The women of America—a noble host—and the young people are new discoveries as forces for righteousness. Half a century ago these were dormant forces. The W. C. T. U., the Y. M. C. A., the Society of Christian Endeavor and other associety ciations of young people were not known. My paper is already long enough, and I can but hint at these growing forces against the saloon, and for the saving of the young and their training for Christian citizenship. They are not expert forces, but are stronger in this new year of grace 1905 than in any previous year, and will continue to grow until the battle for sobriety and righteous ness has been fought to the finish.

"The outlook for this new century is full of hope. The forces for righteousness are massing and are full of courage. Never in the world's history has so much brain and heart and money, and with such courage-ous purpose, been laid upon the altar of truth and righteousness as now. The quick-ening touch of the divine spirit is our greatest need, and for this God's people pray. The only hope of our republic is in the Gospel of Christ. If we are on God's side, the republic will stand; if God be against us, we will add one more to the nations whose graves mark the annals of history."

REV. J. J. MUIR.

Pastor Temple Baptist Church. "In replying to the questions propounded, permit me to say:

"First, that 1904 was not distinguished by any great religious movement such as has characterized .some other years, though there were certain trends that were noteworthy. Among these, and probably the most prominent, was the growing disposition toward Christian unity. Churches and denominations were brought closer to-gether, and there was evidenced a greater desire to co-operate more cordially in the spread of the Redeemer's kingdom at home public demand or desire for that kind of and abroad. The frequent conferences had as well as the several deliverances made, indicate that on the things which are vital there is a better understanding among Christians generally, and a more earnest purpose to magnify their essential value over other matters which; bowever import-ant in themselves, are not of the first con-sideration. The spirit of Christian fraternity is undoubtedly finding larger and more generous emphasis, and it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when 'the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace unity of the spirit in the bond of peace shall find ideal expression. Organic unity may not be possible or even expedient, but spiritual unity is always possible and expedient, and exceedingly desirable.

"Second. The one thing best worth striv-ing for during 1905 by Washington Chrisis, in the judgment of the writer, a more practical exposition of the principle of Christianity in the affairs of every-day life, especially in the interests of a more decided evangelism. It is gratifying to note what progress has been made in our city in certain directions, and how interested some have become in specific forms of Christian activity, as, for instance, in local missions and charities, the Y. M. C. A. work, as well as in some particular church or denominational enterprise. But there is room for improvement. Better Christian living in ordinary intercourse, making a man a truer husband, neighbor, citizen, employer or employe; a deeper realization of individual responsibility for the moral and religious welfare of the community, by which each feels that he must have some thing to do with the betterment of the life about him, and a heartier participation in those movements which contemplate social as well as personal salvation. We do not need another gospel, but a higher appreciation of the old, and a more thorough application of it to the sins and sorrows of mankind by those who profess to be its Washington Christians could followers. not be engaged in a nobler ministry in the coming year than in making the gospel more real in their own lives, and in seeking to bring those about them under its gra cious and transforming influence. If this were enthusiastically done 1905 would be the best year in the religious calendar of

REV. F. D. POWER, Pastor of Vermont Avenue Christian

"The most important religious movement n 1904 was that toward union. The Presoyterians, north and south, and of the Cumperland branch, the Congregationalists and Methodist Protestants, the Free Will Bapists and Disciples of Christ have been in active and serious courtship. The closer fraternity of all Christians is one of the most hopeful signs of the times. The Maser's prayer that His disciples may be is being answered. The centennial of the great British and Foreign Bible Society, which has sent out 180,000,000 copies of Holy Scripture, in all tongues, during its one hundred years, was observed in London March 6, and the world's Sunday school onvention in Jerusalem, April 19, will make year memorable to Christians, but the steady 'trend toward a; vital union of forces, as seen in many places, is the most significant and hopeful thing of the old "For 1905 a closer fellowship and co-

peration among the Christians of the capital to reach all the churchless people of our beloved city would be best worth striv-

REV. OLIVER C. SABIN,

Bishop of the Evangelical Christian Science Church

"I think both questions lean be answered in one. The most important question, to my, mind, that now is before the religious world is the fact that God does, through man, in answer to prayer, heal the sick, overcome poverty, destroy all sorrow and makes one harmonious, here and now. When asked where the kingdom of heaven was our Savior said that it did not come by observation. You could not say, lo, here it is, or lo, there it is, but that the kingdom of God was within you. This truth is being demonstrated now by hundreds of thousands of people, and the evidence is so overwhelming that none who wish to know the truth can deny it.
"It is true that God does heal the sick to-

our desires could ask; it gives us health; it gives us vigor; it gives us youth; it gives us life abundantly; it gives us of the abun-dance of this world's goods; it gives us happiness, and destroys every kind of in-

harmony that comes up against man in this material plane. this material plane.

"These facts, compared to all of the other facts in the world, are as paramount and overwhelming as is the mountain by the mole hill. If it be true that we can get all from God which we want, and get it now, in answer to prayer, without waiting for the 'sweet by-and-bye,' or any other time, but receive immediate answers here and now, is it not the most important of all movements that can possibly interest mankind? I think so.

"If I had been asked what was the greatest mystery I should have replied that it was why intelligent, sensible men and women will shut their eyes to these truths and go down to death, suffering, sorrow, poverty without acknowledging the testi-

poverty without acknowledging the testi-mony of the facts which we have stated, which testimony is abundant everywhere and easily accessible."

REV. FRANK SEWALL, Pastor of New Church.

"Judgments of the importance of religious events so close at hand as within a year are likely to be fallacious. It has taken two thousand years to know how important

was the, at the time, wholly insignificant and ignored event of the birth of Christ. Hesitating to prophesy, we may presume that possibly the break in the relations of the Vatican with the French government may have the most far-reaching result of the religious movements of the past year; although there looms up behind this the possible vast influence on future religious development of the conflicts between the

possible vast influence on future religious development of the conflicts between the two religions represented by Russia and Japan, and of the possible advancement of the Gentile nation into a world power of the first rank. Of the ultimate triumph of Christ and His Word there can be no doubt, but an effete and profaned Christianity may have to give way to a fresh racial element, vastated of its old pagan beliefs and ready with a new heart and zeal to take in and to impart the true Word of God and to accept the spiritual sovereignty of that word incarnate in Jesus Christ.

"As to the 'one thing best worth striving for during 1905 by Washington Christians as a body," I cannot conceive of anything different from that 'one thing needful' for all years in our religious life—the faithful 'hearing and doing' of the Word of our Divine Lord and Savior. I know that specific lines of co-operative work might be mentioned, and something of this kind was doubtless in mind in presenting this topic. But even behind and above all specific work lies ever predominant the one great need and duty of preaching the Word of God as the divine basis on which to build up a public and private conscience, and so secure the best foundation for all kinds of God as the divine basis on which to build up a public and private conscience, and so secure the best foundation for all kinds of specific reformatory work. If ministers can hide the word of God in the hearts of the people there will be much less need of reform legislation and police-made morality."

REV. JOHN VAN SCHAICK, JR.

Pastor Church of Our Father. "Unquestionably the religious movement of largest significance in 1904 is that called The Return to Christ.' Christians and churches are leaving the creeds of the middle ages, forsaking harsh dogmas of the past, forgetting the controversies that have raged for centuries, and are studying again for authority the life of the Great Founder of Christianity. What He said what He did, what He was, were in 1904 regarded as of supreme importance. It is a movement constantly gaining in breadth and force. It is calling us to stop speculating about the trinities and to follow of all religion is in the two commands:
Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all
thy heart,' and 'Thou shalt love thy neigh-I im who 'went about dobor as thyself."

"In Washington a significant illustration may be found in the new spirit of union for practical service. Catholics and Protestants together are grappling with social prob-lems. We hear little of the A. P. A. We see nothing of the old intolerance of fifty years ago. Priest, rabbi, rector and minster sit about the same table and plan to teach the ignorant, heal the sick, redeem the criminal and to change social conditions that are unjust. The Associated Charities, the Y. M. C. A., the Prisoners' Aid Society and similar organizations are clearing out the path that leads back to

the spring of Christianity.
"In 1905 the one thing best striving for by the Christians of Washington is this old spirit of Jesus Christ. Every problem be-fore the people of the District of Columbia is a problem of human brotherhood. Shall the shiftless be given self-respect? Shall the idle be made to work? Shall the slum be abolished? Shall consumption be blotted out? Shall the criminal have a fair chance? Shall little children be kept in school? Shall summer outings be multi-plied? Shall God be loved and the Christ of purity, courage and sacrifice be followed "Call it 'the new spirit of philanthropy in the churches,' if you choose. It is the old spirit of the Master. Respecting all honest convictions, honoring men who worship Saturday or Sunday, shall not the greatest emphasis of Washington Christians in 1905 be put upon the kind of Christianity that was abroad in Palestine 1,900 years ago, and which is stirring anew in the hearts of men today?"

REV. LEWIS C. SHEAFE,

Evangelist.

"In my opinion the most important reigious movement during the year 1904 is the great conflict in the east between Japan and Russia, which, according to the Bible, is preparing the way for the final steps in the eastern question, the closing up of which means that the end of all things temporal is at hand.

"Therefore the past year has been marked with greater activity among the people that believe God's word in pressing forward their efforts to enlighten the world, regarding

these things. "The one thing best worth striving for during 1905 by Washington Christians is to 'seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness." By exalting the Bible pure and simple, for it is pre-eminently a revelation of truth. Nowhere else is such a sub-lime system of morals to be found. It is unadulterated ethics, thoroughly winnowed It nowhere encourages the false and super ficial. It inculcates truth in the inward By thus doing each Christian in parts. Washington may in 1905 become a living epistle, translating the word of God into actual forms and illustrating and illuminating that word. 'Christians are the world's

Bible,' the only one that many ever read. REV. W. E. PARSON,

Pastor, Church of the Reformation. "The religious movements in 1904 were no very marked either in our own circles in the capital at Washington, nor in the nation. "There have been isolated impulses for good, but no deep and widespread stirring of the heart of the people. Notable among the spasms of generosity was the proposal to endow the St. Mark's Lutheran Church, in New York, which lost nearly a thousand of its people in the terrible disaster when the General Slocum was burned.

"Another impulse of good was the sug-gestion to build a handsome and larger church in Paris for Rev. Charles Wagner, who moved many people with his gospel of the simple life. Another significant religious event was the coming together of the repre-sentatives of three separate denominations the Congregational, the Methodist Protestant and the United Brethren, to devise a basis on which they might erect a permanent union of these three bodies.

"Locally, we have had signs that point to affiliation among various types of Christian brotherhood. The Protestant president

which means so much to our material life and character, but which means almost as almost as she rejected every church whose authority in the strong, self-denying, une—singly watched and loved by millions, who for her would even dare to die.

"That religion in Washington as the self-deny in the strong in the s

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OTTERS SEEN IN POTOMAC NEAR FORT WASHINGTON.

Ice Eleven Inches Thick in Docks-Overhauling Sand-Digging Machine-Other Matters.

Capt. Thos. Owens, master of the steam barge Daniel K. Jackson, reports having seen two otters in the river on his last trip to this city, before the freeze, about ten days ago. The river was full of floating ice, and his boat was steaming along in the vicinity of Fort Washington when Capt. Owens noticed two large black objects a short distance away jump from the water upon a sheet of ice and then dive into the water again on the further side of the ice. Several times the objects repeated this performance, and at last Capt. Owens got a good look at them and saw they were otters, and large ones. The otters finally dived under the ice near River View, and, as far as could be seen, did not come to the surface again. Otters are very rare in the Potomac, and it has been a long time, it is said, since one has been seen. One

was shot on the Nanticoke river in Mary-land a few days ago by a hunter. There was but a light demand for the fresh fish on sale at the wholesale fish market on the 11th street wharf this morning, while the supply on hand was amply large to meet a good demand. Prices keep up and will continue high until the river is again open to navigation. Shad, herring bass, perch and other varieties from south ern waters constitute the bulk of the fish

At the oyster wharf there are but few oysters in the shell on sale aboard vessels. and by tonight the vessels will be sold out and only the oysters in the houses will be left to meet the demand. Prices are high, ranging from \$1 per bushel to \$1.50 and

The heavy fall of sleet put a stop to the skating on the tidal basin except on a small spot near the bathing beach, which was cleaned off by boys who were anxious to enjoy the sport. Yesterday afternoon there were possibly a hundred persons on

this spot enjoying the sport. Capt. James Jones of the tug Dallas yes terday afternoon cut a block of ice on the dock between the Mt. Vernon steamer wharf and t heold ferry line wharf, and measuring it found it to be eleven inches thick and clear and hard. This is the thickest ice that has formed in the harbor for many years. Boys wishing to go from ne wharf to another do not take the trou ble to go around now, but jump down upon the ice and use it as a pathway from point to point about the harbor.

Owing to the heavy ice on the river the managers of the Randall line have cut out the landings on the Glymont route below Fort Washington, and for the present the steamer Estelle Randall will, it is stated, make Fort Washington the end of her route. Arrangements have been made to send the mail to Marshall Hall, Glymon the river, and to Gunston, on the Virginia side, by rail and special carrier. It is expected, however, this arrangement will

be of short duration. General River News.

The work of overhauling the boiler and machinery of the steamer Governor Mc-Lane of the Maryland oyster police force has been completed at Baltimore and the steamer is ready for service as soon as her services are needed. The cruising grounds of the Governor McLane are on the oyster grounds along the lower Potomac, but just now, when the oyster grounds are covered with ice, her services

are not needed.

Mate Phylander George of the steamer Harry Randall has been assigned to duty on the steamer Estelle Randall until the returns to service on the down river route.

The arrangements for a two-steamer fer ry on the river between this city and Alexandria during the inauguration tim next month have been practically completed. The boats will run March and 5 on a forty-five-minute schedule from early in the morning until about midnight. The large sand and gravel digging ma-chine of the Smoot Company of this city is still on the big marine railway at Alexandria, the work on its hull having been delayed by the extremely cold weathpushed as rapidly as possible in order to have it ready for work as soon as the ice will allow the machine to be sent to the digging grounds down river.

The four-masted schooner Orleans has re cently been launched at a Bath, Me., shipyard for the coasting trade. She is a ves-sel of 751 tons register, and is 180 feet long. Boston will be her home port. The revenue cutter Wm. Windom has left

Baltimore for a cruise on Chesapeake bay to aid vessels that she may find in distress in the ice or cn account of the winter gales Capt. Arthur Vaux, the newly appointed mate of lightship No. 72, row in the Diamond Shoals station on the coast of Norti Carolina, has joined his vessel, and Capt Orland Moore, whom he will relieve, will come ashore. Capt. Moore has been assigned to lightship No. 76, the new vesse assigned to duty on the Pacific coast, and will join her at New York shortly. No. 76 will go to the Pacific by way of the Straits

The International Prison Congress. Speaker Cannon has received from Sec-

retary Hay a letter urging immediate passage by the House of the resolution inviting the international prison congress to hold its eighth meeting in the United States. The resolution was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Cullom, was favorably reported and passed January 19. It was then favorably reported by the House committee on the judiciary and will pass the House if it ever comes up. Secretary Hay was afraid it would never get before the House and so he took occasion to inform Mr. Cannon that Congress is the proper branch of the government to offer proper branch of the government to offer the hospitality of the United States, and he will take great pleasure in etending the invitation if authorized to do so.

Bills Passed by the Senate. The following bills were passed by the Senate yesterday afternoon: Adding to the state of Arkansas a small strip of land in Fort Smith, now in Indian territory. Authorizing the conveyance of a small tract of land in St. Augustine, Fla., to the city for school purposes.

Authorizing terms of the federal court at Selma, Ala.

ON THE RIVER FRONT fairly rapid pace and in a few days the stone work of the piers will be showing above ground. Four piers are being built and in three of them the stone work is adand in three of them the stone work is advancing. In the fourth the excavation of the thirty-foot hole is about completed and the driving of the piles, on which the cement and rubble stone base for the pier will rest, will be started shortly. The four piers will be completed and ready for the overhead structure about the latter part of April.

GEORGETOWN CITIZENS.

February Meeting of Association Held Last Night.

The Georgetown Citizens' Association, at ts February meeting last evening gave its indorsement to the plan for the construction of a conduit for the waters of Rock creek and adopted a resolution approving the Cowherd bill, now before Congress, and urging the Commissioners of the District to secure its enactment. There was a large attendance of members and much interest was manifested in the culvert scheme. Mr. Smith Thompson, jr., presided and Mr. Don

Miller was secretary.

The resolution approving the Cowherd bill was introduced by Mr. John H. Doyle, and recited "that the Georgetown Citizens' Association indorses and gives its approval to the bill known as H. R. 11047, introduced by Mr. Cowherd for the construction of a conduit for the waters of Rock creek and for other purposes, and that the Commissioners be requested to urge the passage of said bill at the present session of Congress."

Many members took part in the discussion over the adoption of the resolution.
Z. H. Copp, who was present at the public hearing held recently by the Commissioners to hear the claims of different parties for a bridge over Rock creek at Q street and those for tunnelling the creek, wanted the

adoption of the resolution as the indorse-ment of the citizens of Georgetown would receive the attention of the Commissioners and Congress. A resolution was offered by J. H. Doyle to amend the constitution so as to read "that the regular meeting of the association shall be held on the second Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m., instead of the first Monday. The resolution will be voted upon

at the next meeting of the association.

An invitation was extended to the association by the Monday Night Club, through Mr. Z. H. Copp, to attend a public meeting to be held in the public library on February 9, to be presided over by Commissioner Henry B. F. Macfarland, at which the establishment tablishment of a juvenile court in the District of Columbia will be discussed. Announcement was made that Judge Benjamin Lindsey, of Denver, Col., and Judge Charles W. Heuisler, of Baltimore, both of whom are judges of the juvenile court in their respective cities, will address the

meeting. The association went on record as favoring the establishment of a juvenile court in the District of Columbia. The resolution was introduced by Mr. Copp and was adopted unanimously. Routine matters consumed so much time that an adjournment was taken until next Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock. At this meeting the report of the president will be read and officers for the ensuing year elected. Other matters of importance are expected to come up for consideration.

COMMITTEES CONSOLIDATE.

Work of the Associated Charities on Sanitary Lines.

The Associated Charities' committees on prevention of consumption, improvement of housing conditions, public playgrounds and summer outings have united in the rental of office rooms at 926 F street northwest. The front part of these rooms, which are on the second floor, will be used for office purposes for the four committees, and the rear for the examination room of the consumptive dispensary. The committee on the prevention of consumption realizes the necessity for centralizing its work as much as possible and conducting the dispensary in a place which may be of easy access to all who desire examination and treatment. In the few months that the committee has operated a dispensary, about one hundred people have made application treatment and about eighty-five are now being looked after, so far as the resources of the committee will permit, by the dispensary doctors and the nurses of the Instructive Visiting Nurses' Society. The committee expresses the hope that in time consumptive stations may be opened in all sections of the city. It feels that Southwest Washington has been helped very much by the temporary location in con-nection with the Associated Charities' office, but until the work has become better known to those who are sufferers from consumption, and through people who are interested in the stamping out of this dread disease, advance must be slow and patients must be willing to go some distance from their homes for treatment

Rockville and Vicinity.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star ROCKVILLE, Md., February 6, 1905. A. B. Smith, rural free delivery route inspector, spent several days in this vicinity last week looking over the territory with a view to establishing in the near future two and probably three free delivery routes, Rockville to be the distributing point. As a result of his inspection, It is stated, one route will take in Wheaton, Aspen and vicinity; another the Potomac and Glen neighborhood, while it is thought probable a third route will include Laytonsville and vicinity. The establishment of these routes would do away with several post offices. An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Monday, former residents of this place, died at Annapolis and was brought here

The town council of Glen Echo, this county, will within the next week advertise for sale in the county papers all property in the corporate limits of thet town upon which taxes for the year have not been paid. It is understood the list includes fifteen pieces of property, representing taxes to the amount of about \$75.

yesterday and interred in the Rockville

cemetery.

The supreme court of Colorado has de-clared that the Colorado capital punishment law is valid. Four murderers, whose execution have been postponed awaiting this de-cision, will now be hanged. Murder was punishable with hanging in Colorado from 1871 to 1897. In 1897 the capital punishment law was repealed, but two years later it was re-enacted.

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Helps over